

HtrA siRNA (h): sc-43854

BACKGROUND

The human homolog of the *E. coli* HtrA gene product HtrA is identified in osteoarthritic cartilage and is repressed in SV40-transformed fibroblast. The gene encoding HtrA is highly conserved among mammalian species and belongs to the serine protease family. The HtrA protein contains an IGF-binding domain and exhibits endoproteolytic activity, including autocatalytic cleavage. HtrA is a secreted protein that is expressed in heterologous systems. HtrA plays a role in the degradation of denatured proteins and cell growth regulation. Human HtrA2 (also designated Omi) is a novel member of the HtrA serine protease family and is highly homologous to HtrA (also known as L56 and HtrA1). HtrA2 is a ubiquitously expressed nuclear protease that is capable of autoprolysis. The HtrA2 protein exists as two polypeptides and as an alternatively spliced form called D-Omi, which is predominately expressed in the kidney, colon and thyroid. Due to a modified PDZ domain, D-Omi does not interact with the known partner of HtrA2, the Mxi2 protein. Like HtrA, HtrA2 is involved in the degradation of aberrantly folded proteins during conditions of cellular stress, suggesting that it may possess a chaperone-like role under normal conditions.

REFERENCES

1. Zumbrunn, J., et al. 1996. Primary structure of a putative serine protease specific for IGF-binding proteins. *FEBS Lett.* 398: 187-192.
2. Hu, S.I., et al. 1998. Human HtrA, an evolutionarily conserved serine protease identified as a differentially expressed gene product in osteoarthritic cartilage. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 34406-34412.
3. Gray, C.W., et al. 2000. Characterization of human HtrA2, a novel serine protease involved in the mammalian cellular stress response. *Eur. J. Biochem.* 267: 5699-5710.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: HTRA1 (human) mapping to 10q26.13.

PRODUCT

HtrA siRNA (h) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see HtrA shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43854-SH and HtrA shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43854-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of HtrA (h) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-43854A, sc-43854B and sc-43854C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNases and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of RNase-free water makes a 10 μ M solution in a 10 μ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

HtrA siRNA (h) is recommended for the inhibition of HtrA expression in human cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10 μ M in 66 μ l. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

GENE EXPRESSION MONITORING

HtrA (B-8): sc-377050 is recommended as a control antibody for monitoring of HtrA gene expression knockdown by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) or immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor HtrA gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: HtrA (h)-PR: sc-43854-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Hoy, B., et al. 2010. *Helicobacter pylori* HtrA is a new secreted virulence factor that cleaves E-cadherin to disrupt intercellular adhesion. *EMBO Rep.* 11: 798-804.
2. Yu, T., et al. 2017. Inhibition of cell proliferation, migration and apoptosis in blue-light illuminated human retinal pigment epithelium cells by down-regulation of HtrA1. *Int. J. Ophthalmol.* 10: 524-529.
3. Cheng, H., et al. 2018. HtrA1 suppresses the growth of pancreatic cancer cells by modulating Notch-1 expression. *Braz. J. Med. Biol. Res.* 52: e7718.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.